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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1875. NO. 16.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Ermentrout's Amendment to the Libel Law.

Light-Fingered Gentry Among the Legislators.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 21, 1875.

The following bills were reported:

Extending to married women the power to transfer loans, the same as corporation stock.

Relative to days of grace allowed on negotiable paper.

Relative to the preservation of the contents of ballot-boxes in Congressional contested elections.

Supplementary to the *quo warranto* act.

To punish the kidnapping and concealment of children.

Authorizing common pleas judges to hold orphans' courts in certain cases.

Extending the time for the completion of railroads.

The bill to divide the first normal school district, and the bill authorizing a husband or wife to convey property separately, were reported negatively.

The following bills were presented in place:

By Mr. Warfel—To simplify the pleadings and practice in personal actions.

Mr. Watson—Making judgment notes negotiable.

Mr. Jones—To punish the authors of threatening letters.

Mr. Shimer—Relative to streets in boroughs; also to limit local taxation.

Five hundred copies of the Compulsory Education bill were ordered printed.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Finance Committee to inquire whether a session next winter is necessary.

The following bills were read the third time and passed: Repealing the act of April 9, 1872, regulating the election of school directors of Pittsburgh, and authorizing the trustees of Erie academy to sell real estate.

The following bills passed the second reading: The bill authorizing the entry of compulsory nonsuits, and the bill to repeal so much of the Pennsylvania Township Road law as applies to Indian township.

The following passed the first reading: Amending the game law; regulating schools; and making the Presbyterian General Assembly successors to the Presbyterian House.

HOUSE.

The Speaker announced the following standing committees:

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Constitutional Reform—Messrs. Gunster, Spang, Lank, Gross, Irwin (Allegheny), Reighard, Shugert, Withington, Yerkes, Fincher, Mitchell, Mylin, Myers, Dickey, Reyburn, Wolfe, Browne (Erie), Gehr, Ethay.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Talley, Parker, Spang, Cornell, Achenbach, Emrick, Potter (Schuylkill), Stotzer, Large, S. P., Lusk, Lawlyan, Vogdes, Hall, Chester), Phelps, Price, Long, Thompson (Armstrong), Cruikshank, Morgan (Lawrence), Nisley.

Appropriations—Messrs. Reighard, Hetrick, Wanner, Everhart, Deyarmon, Irwin (Northampton), Gorman, Plummer, Kimmell, Linnot, Stoner, Smith (Chester), Rice, Thomson, (Indiana), Vogdes, Wendt, Williams (Susquehanna), Bardsley, Chapin, Knight, Humphrey.

Judiciary (General)—Messrs. Parker, Withington, Eldred, Spang, Reighard, Wanner, Lewis (Luzerne), Talley, Barnett, Backus, Mitchell, Mylin, Reyburn, Shonk, Smith, (Chester), Christy, Jackson, Rawlins, Brown (Erie).

Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Crawford, Richardson, Lynott, Gunster, Henry, Holland, Kennedy, Miller (Philadelphia), Wilson, Zern, Douglas, Faulkenoury, Lewis, Long, Newell, Souter, Wood, Roney, Shonk.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Hetrick, Fincher, Andre (Berks), Parker, Boyer, Bennett, Gaffey, Rumford, Petroff, Allen, Logan (Erie), Miller (Somerset), Montgomery.

Counties, Townships—Messrs. Hartshorn, Porter, Willett, Logan (Crawford), Lynott, Smith (Berks), Spicer, Talley, Yerkes, Wimmer, Rodgers, Park, Jamison, Mitchell, Mylin, Roney, Salter, Vogdes, Hall, Douglas, Yeakel.

Judiciary, (Local)—Messrs. Blanken, Butler, Gunster, Hartshorn, Thornton, Hannan, Darby, Distler, Parke, Austine, Allen, Fredericks, Graham (Philadelphia), Long (Erie), Miner, Patteson, Rawlins, Rosenmiller, Morgan.

Railroads.—Messrs. Wimmer, Crawford, Carson, Conrad, Eldred, Graff, Gross, Hannan, Henry, Everhart, Seaman, Worrall, Ely, Lowman, Loosen, Hagenbuch, Wright, Parker, Wendt, Wood, Stober, Salter.

Education—Messrs. Piper, Barnett, Fincher, Law, Pallatt, Steck, Stotzer, Wilson, Wise, Rodgers, Sturtevant, Campbell, Hoffer, Bumbarger, John, Logan (Erie), Stewart, Loudenslager: Kimmel, Mateer.

Accounts and Expenditures—Messrs. Stuart, Backus, Barbey, Mateer, McNite, Pallatt, Piper, Butler, Geiselman, Snyder, Blatt, Brown (Erie), Carey, Christman, Frederick, Hill, Hoffer, Wolfe, Losch.

Military—Messrs. Hartshorn, Talley, Hetrick, Carson, Knipe, Miller (Philadelphia), Masley, Large, A., Richardson, Stotzer, Ringgold, Stein, Graham (Allegheny), Wolfe, Hostetter, Huhn, Leigh, McGowan, Miner.

Elections—Withington, Plummer, McHenry, Stahle, Brown (Lancaster), Faunce, Hannan, Irwin (Allegheny), Lecron, Dickey, Hall, Knight, Moserip, Morgan (Lawrence), Quirk, Stewart, John.

Insurance—Messrs. Spang, Wishart, Loftus, Aughenbaugh, Barnett, Dr., Gorman, Noble, Wise, Reed, Wendt, Etla, Gehr, Graham (Philadelphia), Hofer, Hostetter, Kimmell, Findley.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Rodgers, Thornton, Zern, Deyarmon, Knipe, Keyser, Snyder, Talley, Lowry, Willet, Williams (Clarion), Worrall, Agnew, Morgan (Schuylkill), Mylin, Newell, Smith (Chester), Souder, Williams (Susquehanna), Graham (Allegheny).

Banks—Messrs. Foster, Hasson, Bedford, Loftus, Miller (Berks), Monnaghan, Mateer, Hoffer, Shidle, Stevens, Perry, Fortenbaugh, Miller (Somerset), Loudenschlager, O'Neill, Reid, Smith, Thompson (Armstrong), Bailey.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Faunce, Lewis, Loftus, Law, Butler, Stevens, Spicer, Snyder, Aughenbaugh, Rutter, Agnew, Allen, Bailey, Gehr, Good, Kimmell, Reyburn, Wood.

Corporations—Messrs. Lusk, Durling, Everhart, Rogle, Henry, Holland, Harp, Mumper, Swann, Williams (Clarion), Hollenback, Agnew, Billingsley, Carey, Christman, Frederick, Loudenschlager, Rice, Summey.

Mining—Messrs. Graff, Dry, Deyarmon, Harvey, Large, S. P., Miller (Berks), Mumper, Reutter, Ryan, Willett, Billingsley, Campbell, Klein, Gould, Achenbach, Emrick, Potter (Schuylkill), Stotzer, Large S. P., Lusk, Law, Ilyan, Vogdes, Hall, Chester), Phelps, Price, Long, Thompson (Armstrong), Cruikshank, Morgan (Lawrence), Nisley.

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The Commercial.

FRIDAY JANUARY 22, 1875.

GETTING sick of it. The Republicans of Middletown, Conn., elected the entire city ticket last Tuesday. The city was largely Democratic last year.

THE tone of the opposition press on Louisiana matters, which began like the head of a blustering dog baying the moon, bids fair to end as the dog's end ended, in a whine when his tail was trodden on.

THE less the Democratic papers sneer at the "ignorance" of the colored voters of the Southern States, the better. People still remember that, not many years ago, that party held it felony to teach them the alphabet.

THE St. Louis *Republican* claims that General COCKRELL, the new United States Senator from that State, "is certainly superior, intellectually, to Senator BOGY." This may be, and still leave him immeasurably below the average level of mediocrity.

THE latest cheap transportation scheme is the building of a grand line from Norfolk, Virginia, to Asia, the Government to issue certificates of indebtedness on the completion of every mile of the route, and then to make the certificates legal tender all over the country. The proposer is a lunatic.

IT IS stated that in the vaults of a certain bank in New York, internal revenue agents have lately discovered enough unstamped checks to break the bank if the legal penalties were enforced. Nevertheless they should be enforced, and that rigorously. To evade the law is to attempt to nullify it, and merits condign punishment.

WE HAVE not heard the Ring organs say anything about Radical economy in the National Administration since Grant asked for an increase of the taxes to the extent of $50,000,000. Why don't they speak out?—*Post*.

The requirement for this increased taxation arises solely from the necessity of providing a greater surplus of revenue for the purpose of complying with the Sinking Fund law. Has the *Post* already forgotten how and for what purpose our national debt was incurred?

HON. A. T. GOSHORN, President of the Centennial Commission, yesterday presented his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. The report shows that the success of the Centennial is fully assured. No aid is asked from Congress except an appropriation of $400,000 to be used as premiums to contributors. The buildings are still under contract, and will be fully completed by February 1, 1876. Everything will be in readiness to formally open the Exhibition on the first of May, next year.

WITH unabated effrontery the Methodist Episcopal Church South is again besieging Congress to award it half a million dollars as damages for its occupancy of the Book Concern at Nashville during the war. Aside from the incontroverible fact that all the trustees and officers of the concern were rebels to the core, the Government is under no obligation whatever to pay for the use and occupancy of any building or premises in the revolted States during the rebellion. The claim should be kicked out of doors instantly.

THE wages disagreement between the coal miners and operators in the anthracite regions of this State is greatly to be deplored. Never, it is said, since the great suspension of 1870 and 1871, have the workingmen employed in the collieries been so consolidated in their numbers and resolution to withstand the producers, as at present. The difficulty threatens to be one of extended time and disastrous results, unless some compromise can be effected between the contending parties, of which there seems little probability at present.

THE present industrial condition of Great Britain certainly proves that her free trade policy of flooding the world with manufactured goods, forcing them into ruinous competition with those of other markets, has not enhanced her real prosperity, nor made her people great and happy. As the St. Louis *Journal* very forcibly points out, although her goods go all over the globe, yet her own people, suffering from low wages, fail to thrive upon her extensive commerce, home consumption gradually diminishing, and pauperism is increasing with rapid strides.

HON. J. P. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, was yesterday elected to the United States Senate as the successor of Senator CHANDLER, by one majority over the latter. Mr. CHRISTIANCY, like his predecessor, is a pronounced Republican, of strong convictions, with decided Protectionist views; and it is very gratifying to know that, in the retirement of the sturdy statesman who has so long and ably represented the Republicans of Michigan in the upper branch of the national Legislature, the advocacy of the principles to which they are devoted will suffer no loss.

THE Postoffice Department having become quite a formidable rival of the various express companies in the transportation of small packages of goods, the latter want the whole field turned over to them, and are urging Congress to repeal the law allowing such merchandise to be transported through the mails. This is the very sublimity of brazen audacity. It is altogether a new theory of legislative administration, that the public convenience and interest are to be sacrificed to the demands of private avariciousness. If these wealthy monopolies want to retain this branch of their business, let them lower their rates to a reasonable standard. They are certainly rich enough to afford it.

A MEASURE of great interest to a large number of towns and cities has just been introduced in Congress, in the shape of a bill enlarging the jurisdiction of United States Courts, so that the levying of special taxes to pay the debts of delinquent municipalities may be ordered by the Courts. The measure grows out of the failure of many cities, particularly in the West, to pay either the principal or interest on money borrowed for municipal purposes; which negligence, and the failure of existing laws to cover the matter, has not only wrought great injury to those who have loaned money to such cities, but has besides greatly depreciated the value of all Western securities. The bill is being strongly pressed.

WHILST the revival of our depressed industries and the quickening of our quiescent commerce would form occasion for rejoicing from one end of the country to the other, every right-minded man must hope that renewed prosperity may come to us through other agencies than those of war. It is by no means certain, however, that the threatened European disturbances may not prove to be the means whereby the business prostration that now prevails is to be overcome, and confidence and activity restored. The effects of a general conflict in that quarter could hardly help being favorable to us, creating a largely increased demand for our breadstuffs, furnishing employment for our shipping, and setting us busy in the manufacture of war material for the contending powers.

SOME may remember that during the reign of the Commune in Paris, the house of M. THIERS was destroyed with all its precious contents. Among them were a very valuable gallery of paintings, and one of the finest collections of objects of *vertu* in Europe. The house has since been rebuilt, and one purpose of M. THIERS' visit to Italy last summer seems to have been to replace, as far as possible, the works of art which had made his former dwelling interesting. He is said to have thus expended a hundred thousand dollars or more. The old French statesman apparently hopes to live a good while yet. At any rate, he is determined to live while he lives. No doubt he is in the right; men really do not grow old while their minds keep young, and the mind, as CATO said, keeps young as long as it is kept active and interested in the world and the world's doings. Happy THIERS, who, driven from the excitement of power, can find interest, if not excitement, in buying pictures and books.

UNLESS all indications are deceptive, the Russian empire is destined before very long to be the scene of grave disturbances. Among a portion of the nobility and in the middle class a good deal of political agitation has prevailed for several years, while among the lower classes of the people movements, or tendencies toward movements, of a religious or sectarian character have been common. In the same quarters communistic and socialistic ideas have been gradually spreading and gaining proselytes. As the Russian people, at least those of the lower orders, may be said to have no newspapers through which to communicate their thoughts, hopes and wishes to one another, they naturally betake themselves to the next resource, the formation of secret societies, for the maintenance and diffusion of their revolutionary ideas. The consequence is that ideas of civil and religious freedom are steadily making progress in the popular consciousness. The educated classes especially are daily growing more and more discontented under the sway of a monarch who is absolute in all respects, in things spiritual as well as in things political. They desire constitutional guaranties, political rights, parliamentary representation, such as are possessed now by the people of most other European States. The present Czar has sometimes indicated some disposition to gratify his subjects in this matter, but evidently shrinks from the surrender of any portion of his power, from granting a constitution, the effect of which would doubtless sooner or later be a complete transformation of the imperial government. At present, in fact, Russia, with its autocrat on the throne and its dissatisfied people, is an interesting object to look at. What is to be the end?

IT IS a remarkable fact that nowhere, outside of New York city, has any Republican failed to come up promptly to the support of General SHERIDAN and the President in the Louisiana matter. The Republican members of the State Legislatures have all stood firmly by the President's policy; the Republican press everywhere outside of New York has done the same; leading Republicans have taken the same step, wherever they have had opportunity to speak; the Republican members of Congress have refused to yield to the Democratic clamor; and wherever men of sense, knowledge and judgment have gathered together, as in the case, for instance, of the late meeting of Methodist clergymen in Boston, their sympathies have gone out unmistakably to the down-trodden and oppressed Republicans of Louisiana and the Southern States generally.

DR. JOEL SUTHERLAND, of Philadelphia, it was, we think, who stated that, in politics, he gauged his *principal* by his *interest*. He substituted *principal* for *principle*: and the people of the city of New York, as a class, follow him to the letter. They are always looking out closely for number one. They sympathize with the Cuban revolutionists and the Louisiana Rebels, for the good of trade. They never forget their *principal*. Their devotion to it is intense; and when they meet to remonstrate against anything the Government is doing, old Moneybags is sure to preside and old Gunnybags makes the oration. It is not, therefore, surprising to find that New York is at variance with the President on the Louisiana question. In a community where BEECHER is regarded as a saint, it may be no disparagement to another man to be spoken of as a sinner.

Away from that commercial maelstrom, however, it is not thought a light thing to murder men in droves, and shoot down Republicans like dogs, by the hundreds and thousands. The blood-curdling stories of Colfax, Coushatta and Vicksburg; the long roll of murdered victims recounted in SHERIDAN'S report; the reign of terror and intimidation throughout Louisiana; and the undisputed fact that the Democrats of that State have armed themselves in vast bodies to overawe and destroy or drive out their opponents, have excited in the minds of all thoughtful people a conviction that the Government should not permit this state of things to continue, and that its interposition is imperatively demanded for the protection of human life and the security of human rights.

What the Democrats demand is that the Republicans of the South shall either be exterminated or subjugated, and that the armed Rebels who have conspired to seize the State governments, should be left to work out their murderous plans undisturbed by the General Government. What the Republicans demand is, that the majority shall be allowed to rule, and be protected in all their rights of person and property. The question involved, and the majority is not: it is but right, therefore, that the strong arm of the National Government should be stretched out to protect the unarmed majority against the armed minority. And that is about all there is of it.

THE Pacific Mail investigation has demonstrated one thing, to-wit: that newspaper liars can no longer be permitted to mislead the public without being brought to account for it. WHITELAW REID has been compelled to acknowledge himself, before the committee, as a mere retailer of Street Slang, to which he gave the semblance of truth although convinced of its untruth in his own mind. "He that loveth and maketh a lie," has already found his place. And now comes another lying blackguard, named WETMORE, correspondent of the California press, to keep company with REID. If misery loves such company, it has already found it, in this case.

REID gave currency to false stories about WOOD and DAWES, members of the Ways and Means Committee, and WETMORE aimed his poisoned shafts at BECK. He telegraphed to the California papers that members of the committee were implicated in receiving bribes for supporting the subsidy bill and when pressed by the committee to tell what he knew about them, he confessed, like REID, that he knew nothing of his own knowledge, and that he had gathered up, from current rumors, what he had telegraphed to the papers as facts. Upon being further pressed, he said he had been told, by a party whose name he could not recollect, that a check had been traced to MR. BECK. He at first said he could not, and afterward that he would not, name his informer. All the damaging rumors telegraphed by him as facts, had been gathered from informers whose names he was either ashamed or afraid to tell. Altogether it was a pitiful display of the manner in which the sensational reports are got up for newspapers more desirous of producing effects than of telling the truth.

We hope every one connected with corruptly procuring the Pacific Mail subsidy, will be thoroughly exposed. So far, the swag seems mainly to have gone to the corrupt slanderers of Newspaper Row. But we hope, also, that those who were not content with an investigation that would bring out the truth, and who have devoted themselves to the task of heaping filth upon the members of the investigating committee, will all be as thoroughly exposed as REID and WETMORE, and the people brought to learn how utterly unworthy of confidence are those who daily vex the public ear with charges of corruption for which they have no warrant and in which they do not believe.

The Pope and the Roman Nobles.

The *Voce della Verita* publishes a report of the Pope's speech to the Roman nobles. His Holiness said the revolution which commenced in 1849 was at first timid and hypocritical. It wished the Pope to be combative and aggressive, but as the Pope did not desire to be combative in a revolutionary sense, he left Rome. Subsequently the revolution became more powerful, and at the present time it marched onward, without sparing any one. The Pope then condemned the revolution for compelling men to enter the army and thereby place both their bodies and souls in jeopardy. He severely stigmatised the corruption with which they were surrounded. The revolution also endeavored to persuade the Roman nobility to follow a diplomatic or a military career, but certainly not a legal career, for that required tranquility to enable its members to devote themselves to study. The Pope advised his hearers to reject the insinuating counsels given them, and to occupy themselves patiently with domestic affairs, and to pray for the infant Jesus to strengthen their faith.

The "Commercial."

(From the New Castle Guardian.)

To those of our citizens who wish to subscribe for a first-class, reliable, Republican newspaper, we would recommend the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL. It is first-class in every respect, and there is no better or more reliable newspaper published. The latest telegraphic news from all parts of the world will be found in its columns, while the accuracy of its iron, grain, oil and other market reports is unequalled. Considering size and the large amount of reading matter, the COMMERCIAL is the cheapest daily paper published.

A Connecticut inventor has conceived the idea of applying runners to wheeled carriages, to be made to work in a manner that they can be strapped on each wheel and convert a wagon into a sleigh at a moment's notice.

Fish culture in Massachusetts is assuming an importance hitherto unknown, and if success attends the efforts and outlay now being made, the fisheries of that State may yet regain their old importance.

The short hog crop continues to lengthen out. More hogs were received in Cincinnati during the first half of the present month than during the entire month of December. And the cry is still they come.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The *Post* still remains fondly true to the resolutions of '98.

Great caves full of Indian mummies have lately been discovered in Alaska.

The Democratic party is purifying itself pig fashion—by washing itself in the mud.

No more flowers in the Beecher case, nor in the lives of some of the principals, either.

Dead. The Canadian Reciprocity swindle. We have no tears to waste over its corpse.

Thus far the cross-examination of Moulton does not appear to shake his story in the least.

An industrial army. The granger organizations of Illinois have a membership of 150,000.

An Egyptian spell of progress. "Ismail Pacha Grammar School No. 1" is going up in Alexandria.

Returning vessels report the weather on the Atlantic to be more severe than for many years past.

General Ord urges the establishment of a new military post in the Black Hills, west of the Wyoming line.

Whist! Last year the Government pocketed the snug sum of $39,392,655 in the form of duties and taxes on cigars.

Eastern capital is flowing like water into the San Francisco market for investment in the silver mines of Nevada.

They are picking up bits of valuable ore almost everywhere in the new mineral region in Essex county, Massachusetts.

The West Cumberland Iron and Steel Company, a British corporation, reports a loss of £190,000 on the business of last year.

Politically speaking, most of the Democratic United States Senators lately elected, hail from Nasby's Confederate Cross Roads.

Salmon eggs do not seem to thrive in New Zealand. Out of 120,000 sent to that country two years ago, only 135 salmon are now alive.

The Parliament of Victoria, Australia, has granted a sum of $50,000 to be expended in "prospecting" for gold, coal and other minerals.

George Alfred Townsend talks of abandoning journalism and studying law. He thinks the newspapers do not sufficiently appreciate him.

Set it down to the credit of the free-lovers of the Valcour community that they recently refused admission to two women of improper character.

The Cincinnati *Times* observes that the indignant Southrons want levees pinned on to the Mississippi with Federal bayonets. This is pointed.

Henry M. Smith, formerly managing editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, is to assume the editorship of the Brooklyn *Union*, Theodore Tilton's old paper.

The *Galaxy* laments that the faculty of story-telling has entirely died out of us, as a people. Ah, yes! But observe how the faculty of lying increases.

It has been decided not to establish a new Bureau for the collection of transportation statistics, but to maintain the present Bureau, giving it larger force.

The protracted war between the people and the railroads in the West, is bringing both parties to a jdster appreciation of their mutual dependence and obligation.

Indications promise that the cotton and manufacturing business of the coming season will be safe and sure, if it does not bring the large profits of former years.

The Illinois State Penitentiary Commissioners want to lease the labor of from fifty to one hundred able-bodied male convicts in that institution for a number of years.

Rev. Mr. Parry, of Worcester, Mass., chose for the subject of a recent sermon, "Dead Broke." Wonder whether his congregation succeeded in parrying the thrust.

Two of the police commissioners of St. Louis have been suspended because they did not know there was an ordinance to regulate the running of steam cars in the streets.

If the Comstock lode realizes the $1,500,000,000 in value that is put upon its great expectations, it will be curious to mark the effect it may have upon the silver market.

Cincinnati is going to have another suspension bridge across the Ohio river, and has advertised for proposals. Eleven bids have been put in, ranging from $600,000 to $1,100,000.

What Sycranny? There will be eighty-six ex-rebel officers and soldiers in the next national House of Representatives, and only twenty-two ex-officers and soldiers of the Union army.

The total number of failures in Canada, the past year, which went through the courts of insolvency, exclusive of Manitoba and British Columbia, was 966, the deficiency against the estates being $3,802,516.

The greatest coal mine of the age has been found in Skagit Valley, Wyoming. It is a vast field, where coal can be obtained to an unlimited extent on the surface without going to the expense of underground tunneling.

Worcester, Massachusetts, thinks that she has unearthed a rare art treasure in no less than one of the missing and original Raphael paintings. The picture is of "St. Margaret and the Dragon," and is valued at $125,000.

Ohio proposes to require newspapers which are offered as advertising mediums to file with the county officials sworn statements of their circulation, in order to enable advertisers to judge of the exact value of the facilities offered.

Pliny makes great account of the fact that the rich mines of silver opened by Hannibal at the foot of the Sierra Morena yielded three hundred pounds weight daily. What would he have thought of a mine that yields four hundred tons a day?

A Leavenworth paper is abusing Judge Sherry because he is not Stout.—*New York Mail*.

Perhaps he would not be a good Judge if he were portly.—*Commercial Bulletin*.

Nothing ales the Judge, only he will not sup-porter paper he does not like.—*Boston Advertiser*.

Wine not?—*Pittsville Journal*.

Such jokes at the expense of the judiciary should be brandied as felony.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator Nye is prostrate with "incurable softening of the brain," which disease, it is thought, will in this case be of rapid operation.

Americus Symmes, a son of Captain John C. Symmes, the man who believes that the earth is hollow, is soon to deliver a lecture in Louisville, explaining and defending his father's views.

The Prefect of Tein-Tsin, the port of Peking, China, whose salary was $1,500 per annum, has just retired, after four years' service, on a fortune of $750,000. He displayed thrift and industry equal to the average American merchant.

Hon. George B. Williams, formerly of Lafayette, Indiana, has renewed an engagement with the Japanese Government, for an indefinite term, as Commissioner of the Imperial Revenue. He receives a salary of $10,000 a year, together with a furnished house, servants, etc.

Superstitious people are coming to the conclusion reached long ago by honest men, that the Louisville Library Gift Concerts had better come to a permanent close. The Chicago *Times* says that eleven persons who were prominently connected with the scheme have died recently, or been bereaved by death, and as this is a very heavy ratio in so small a circle, it creates a shudder.

Governor Wm. (Oh Rise Up) Allen, of Ohio, has in his private residence, at Chillicothe, a full-sized picture of his son-in-law, Senator Allen G. Thurman. There is nothing, of course, unnatural in this, but under the frame he has caused to be placed, in big letters, "Our Next President." In view of the fact that Governor Allen himself was thought to have Presidential aspirations, this act of his would seem to indicate that he has cleared the track in favor of the younger member of the family.

After the principal characters in the great Brooklyn suit, the ancient vendor of pies who haunts the Court House is said to rank next in importance. This high-strung pie-man has become a part of the trial now, and he brooks no familiarity. He administered, the other day, to a prominent member of Plymouth Church, a crushing rebuke. "These mince pies are very bad," remarked the church member in question. "Werry bad, sir!" replied the pie-man; "but they're not half as bad as this 'ere lawsuit as you've been a listening to all day."

No place more than Washington exemplifies the mutations of fortune. At present there is in the National Capital a granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, who, with her young son, is pleading and begging for an office for one or the other, as a means of support. The daughters of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Robert J. Walker, and those of Chief Justice Taney, are doing copying as a means of livelihood, and there are the grandchildren of ex-Presidents, Generals and hundreds of other distinguished people pleading for labor at even the smallest remuneration, so that they may be able to live.

THE "LITTLE TARIFF BILL."

New Rates of Importation—Duty on Moosic Iron—Collection of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—The following is the act to amend existing customs and internal revenue laws, known as the "Little Tariff bill," as agreed upon by the Conference Committee. The report has been concurred in by the Senate, and now awaits the action of the House of Representatives:

That from and after the date of the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed on the importation of the goods, wares and merchandise hereinafter specified, the following rates of duties shall be exacted:

On spun silk for filling, in skeins or cops, 35 per cent. ad valorem; on silk in the gum, not more advanced than single tram and thrown or organzine, 35 per cent. ad valorem; on floss silks, 35 per cent. ad valorem; on sewing silk, in the gum or purified, 40 per cent. ad valorem; on lastings, mohair cloth, silk twist or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively, 10 per cent. ad valorem; on all goods, wares and merchandise not otherwise herein provided for, made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, irrespective of the classification thereof for duty, or under previous laws, or of their commercial designation, 60 per cent. ad valorem; *provided*, that this act shall not apply to goods, wares or merchandise which have as a component material thereof 20 per cent. or over in value of cotton, flax, wool or worsted.

SEC. 2. That from and after the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the merchandise hereinafter enumerated, imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected and paid the following duties:—That is to say, on all still wines imported in casks, 40 cents per gallon; on all still wines imported in bottles, $1 60 per case of one dozen bottles, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or 24 bottles containing each not more than one pint; and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles shall be subject to a duty of five cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be collected on the bottles; *provided*, that any wines imported containing more than 24 per cent. of alcohol, shall be forfeited to the United States: *provided*, also, "that there shall be an allowance of 5 per cent., and no more, on all effervescing wines, liquors, cordials and distilling spirits in bottles, to be deducted from the invoice quantity in lieu of breakage.

SEC. 3. That all imported wines of the character provided for in the preceding section which may remain in public store or bonded warehouse on the day this act shall take effect shall be subject to no other duty upon the withdrawal thereof for consumption than if the same were imported after that day; *provided*, that only such wines remaining on shipboard within the limits of any port of entry in the United States on the day aforesaid, duties unpaid, shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered as constructively in public store or bonded warehouse.

SEC. 4. That on and after the date of the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties imposed by law on the articles in this section enumerated, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise in this section enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duties, that is to say, on hops 6 cents per pound; on chromate and bichromate of potasse, 4 cents per pound; on maccaroni and vermicelli and on all similar preparations, 2 cents per pound; on nitro-benzole or oil of mirbane, 10 cents per pound; on tin in plates or sheets, and on terne and taggers' tin, 1 1-10 cents per pound; on anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise in tin boxes, 15 cents per whole box, measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, and three and one-half inches deep, 7½ cents for each half box measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, and one and five-eighth inches deep, and 4 cents for each quarter box measuring not more than 4¾ inches long, 3½ inches wide and 1⅝ inches deep, when imported in other form, 60 per cent. ad valorem: *provided*, that sons or packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind, admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding 1 quart in contents, shall be subject to a duty of 1½c. on each can or package, and, when exceeding 1 quart, shall be subject to an additional duty of 1½c. for each additional quart or fractional part.

SEC. 5. That yellow sheathing metal and yellow metal bolts, of which the component part of chief value is copper shall be deemed manufactures of copper, and shall pay the duty now prescribed by law for manufactures of copper, and shall be entitled to the drawback allowed by law to manufactures of copper, when exported or the same shall be used in construction, or equipment, or repair of vessels built in the United States for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including that trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States.

SEC. 6. That section 67 of the act entitled "An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1872, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out in the thirtieth paragraph of said section in relation to duty on Moosic iron, and from and after the passage of this act the duty on Moosic iron, of whatever condition, grade or stage of manufacture, shall be the same as on all other species of iron of like condition, grade or stage of manufacture.

SEC 7. That the duty on jute butts shall be 86 per ton; *provided*, that all machinery not now manufactured in the United States, adapted exclusively to manufactures from the fibre of the ramie, jute or flax, may be admitted into the United States free of duty for two years from the 1st of July, 1875; *and provided further*, that bags other than of American manufacture, in which grain shall have been actually exported from the United States, may be returned empty to the United States free of duty, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 8. That from and after the date of the passage of this act the importation of articles enumerated and described in this section shall be exempt from duty, that is to say:—Alizarine, quicksilver, ship planking and handle bolts, spurs and stills used in the manufacture of earthen, stone or crookery ware, seed of the sugar beet.

SEC. 9. That barrels and grain bags, the manufacture of the United States, when exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products, may be returned to the United States free of duty, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the provisions of this section shall apply to and include shooks when returned as barrels or boxes as aforesaid.

SEC. 10. That, where bullets and gunpowder manufactured in the United States, and put up in envelopes or shells in the forms of cartridges, such envelopes or shells being made wholly or in part of domestic materials, are exported, there shall be allowed on bullets or gunpowder, on the material of which duty has been paid, a drawback equal in amount to duty paid on such materials, and no other allowance shall be made except within one year after such services are rendered, but the total not compensation of a collector shall not in any case exceed $1,500 a year, and no collector shall be entitled to any portion of the salary pertaining to the office unless such collector shall have been confirmed by the Senate, except in cases of commissions to fill vacancies which may have happened by death or resignation during the recess of the Senate.

SEC. 14. That the existing provisions of law for the redemption of or allowance for internal revenue documentary stamps, the use of which has been rendered unnecessary by the repeal of the taxes for the payment of which such stamps were provided, shall apply only to such of said stamps as shall be presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for allowance or redemption before the first day of October, 1875, and no allowance, redemption or refunding on account of such of the aforesaid stamps as shall not be so presented to the said Commissioner prior to the date last mentioned shall be thereafter made.

SEC. 15. That the words "bank check, draft or order for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever, drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company at sight or on demand, &c.," in schedule B of the act of June 30, 1864, be and the same is hereby stricken out, and the following paragraph inserted in lieu thereof: "Bank check, draft, order or voucher for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever, drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company, 2c."

SEC. 16. That any person who shall carry on the business of a rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer, retail liquor dealer, wholesale dealer in malt liquors, retail dealer in malt liquors, or manufacturer of stills, without having paid the special tax as required by law, or shall carry on the business of a distiller without having given bonds as required by law, or shall engage in or carry on the business of a distiller, with intent to defraud the United States of the tax on the spirits distilled by him, or any part thereof, shall, for any such offense, be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisonment not less thirty days nor more than two years; and all distilled spirits or wines, and all stills or other apparatus fit or intended to be used for the distillation or rectification of spirits, or for the compounding of liquors owned by such person, wherever found; and all distilled spirits or wines and personal property found in the distillery or rectifying establishment, or in any building, room, yard or inclosure connected therewith, and used with or constituting a part of the premises, and all the right, title and interest of such person in the lot or tract of land on which such distillery is situated, and all right, title and interest therein of every person who, knowingly, has suffered or permitted the business of a distiller to be there carried on, or has connived at the same, and all personal property owned by or in possession of any person who has permitted or suffered any building, yard or inclosure, or any part thereof, to be used for the purpose of ingress or egress to or from such distillery which shall be found in any such building, yard or inclosure, and all the right, title and interest of every person in any premises used for ingress or egress to or from such distillery who has knowingly suffered or permitted such premises to be used for such ingress or egress, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 17. That if any person shall affix, or cause to be affixed to, or upon cask or package containing, or intended to contain distilled spirits, any imitation stamp or other engraved, printed, stamped or photographed label, device or token, whether the same be designed as a trade mark, caution notice, caution or otherwise, and which shall be in the similitude or likeness of or shall have the resemblance or general appearance of any internal revenue stamp required by law to be affixed to or upon any cask or package containing distilled spirits, he shall, for each offense, be liable to a penalty of $100, and, on conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 and imprisoned not more than three years, and the cask or package, with its contents, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 18. That retail dealers in liquors shall pay $25. Every person who sells, or offers for sale, foreign or domestic distilled spirits, wines or malt liquors, otherwise than as hereafter provided, in less quantities than five wine gallons at the same time, shall be regarded as a retail dealer in liquors. Wholesale liquor dealers shall each pay $100. Every person who sells, or offers for sale, foreign or domestic distilled spirits, wines or malt liquors, otherwise than as hereinafter provided, in quantities of not less than five wine gallons at the same time shall be regarded as a wholesale liquor dealer; but no distiller who has given the required bonds, and who sells only distilled spirits of his own production at the place of manufacture, in the original packages, to which the tax stamps are affixed, shall be required to pay the special tax of a wholesale liquor dealer on account of sales; retail dealers in malt liquors shall pay $20; every person who sells or offers for sale malt liquors in less quantities than five gallons at one time, but who does not deal in spirituous liquors, shall be regarded as a retailer in malt liquors; wholesale dealers in malt liquors shall pay $50; every person who sells or offers for sale malt liquors in quantities not less than five gallons at one time, but who does not deal in spirituous liquors, shall be regarded as a wholesale dealer in malt liquors; *provided*, that no brewer shall be required to pay a special tax as a wholesale dealer by reason of selling in the original stamped packages, whether at the place of manufacture or elsewhere, malt liquors manufactured by him; *provided, further*, that any assessments of additional special tax against wholesale liquor dealers or retail liquor dealers, or against brewers for selling malt liquors of their own production at the place of manufacture, in the original cases or packages, made by reason of an amendment to section 59 of the Internal Revenue law approved July 20, 1868, as amended by section 13 of the act approved June 6, 1872, further amending said section 59 by striking out the word "brewer" and "malt liquors," in the three several paragraphs in which they occur, shall be, on proper proofs, remitted, and if such assessments have been paid, the amounts so paid shall be, on proper proofs, refunded by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SEC. 19. That every person, firm, association, other than national bank associations, and every corporation, State bank or State banking association, shall pay a tax of 10 per cent. on the amount of bills or notes of any person, firm, association other than a national banking association, or of any corporation, State bank or State banking association, or of any town, city or municipal corporation, used for circulation and paid out by them.

SEC. 21. That the amount of such circulating notes and of the tax due thereon shall be returned and the tax paid at the same time, in the same manner and under like penalties for failure to return and pay the same as provided by law for the return and payment of taxes on deposits, capital and circulation imposed by the existing provisions of the Internal Revenue law.

SEC. 22. Nothing hereafter contained in the Internal Revenue laws shall be construed so as to authorize the placing of any stamp-tax upon any medicinal articles prepared by any manufacturing chemist, pharmaceutist or druggist in accordance with a formula published in the standard dispensatory or pharmacopeia in common use by physicians and apothecaries, or in any pharmaceutical journal issued by any incorporated college of pharmacy, when such formula and where found shall be distinctly referred to on the printed label attached to such article, and no proprietary interest therein is claimed; neither shall any stamp be required when the formula of any medicinal preparation shall be printed on the label attached to such article where no proprietorship in such preparation shall be claimed.

SEC. 23. That all acts and parts of acts imposing fines, penalties or other punishment for offenses committed by an internal revenue officer or officers of the Department of the Treasury of the United States, or under any bureau thereof, shall be and are hereby applied to all persons whomsoever employed, appointed or acting under the authority of any Internal Revenue or Customs law, or any revenue provision of any law of the United States, when such persons are designated or acting as officers or deputies, or persons having the custody or disposition of any public money.

SEC. 24. That whenever any manufacturer of tobacco shall desire to withdraw the same from his factory for exportation under existing laws, such manufacturer may, at his option, in lieu of executing an export bond, as now provided by law, give a transportation bond, with sureties satisfactory to the collector of internal revenue, and under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe for the due delivery thereof on board ship at a port of exportation to be named therein, and, in such case, on arrival of the tobacco at the port of export, the exporter or owner at that point shall immediately notify the collector of the port of the fact, setting forth his intention to export the same, the name of the vessel upon which the same is to be laden, and the port to which it is intended to be exported; he shall, after the quantity and description of tobacco have been verified by the inspector, file with the collector of the port an export entry verified by affidavit: he shall also give bonds to the United States, with, at least, two sureties satisfactory to the collector of customs, conditioned that the principal named in said bond will export tobacco as specified in said entry to the port designated in said entry, or to some other port without the jurisdiction of the United States, and upon the lading of such tobacco the collector of the port, after proper bonds for the exportation of the same have been completed by exporter or owner at the port of shipment thereof, shall transmit to the collector of internal revenue of the district from which the said tobacco was withdrawn for exportation a clearance certificate and a detailed report of the inspection, which report shall show the quantity and description of manufactured tobacco and the marks thereof. Upon the receipt of certificate and report, and upon payment of tax or the deficiency, if any, the collector of internal revenue shall cancel the transportation bond. The bonds required to be given for the landing at a foreign port of such manufactured tobacco shall be canceled upon the presentation of satisfactory proof and certificates that said tobacco has been landed at the port of destination named in the bill of lading, or such other port without the jurisdiction of the United States, or upon satisfactory proof that, after shipment, the same was lost at sea without fault or neglect of the owner or exporter thereof.

SEC. 25. That if any person or persons shall fraudulently claim or seek to obtain an allowance or drawback of duties on any manufactured tobacco, or shall fraudulently claim any greater allowance or drawback thereon than the duty actually paid, such person or persons shall forfeit triple the amount wrongfully or fraudulently claimed or sought to be obtained, or the sum of $500, at the election of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be recovered as in other cases of forfeiture provided for in the Internal Revenue laws.

SEC. 26. That the time limited for the redemption of direct tax lands by the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption and sale of lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes, and for other purposes," approved June 8, 1872, and the same is hereby extended for the period of one year from June 8, 1874, at the expiration of which time the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall proceed to sell the lands, as provided by section 4 of said act.

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The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.
Fourth Ward Foundry and Engine Works.
THOS. CARLIN,
Manufacturer of STEAM ENGINES, PULLEYS, SHAFTING, HANGERS, &c., Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Sash Weights, &c., &c. Has a number of New and Second-hand ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

1865. 1875.
180 and 182 Lacock and 37 Sandusky Streets,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
STEEL MANUFACTURERS.
STEEL CASTINGS,
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish, Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
Of Every Description; Also, BEST
Refined German Plow & Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.
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Manufacturers o All Descriptions of
STEEL.
BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL,
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CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES,
ELLIPTIC PLATFORM and SEAT SPRINGS,
AXLES, SQUARE AND THICK
STEEL FIRE BOX AND BOILER PLATES.
STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
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STEAMSHIPS.
AMERICAN LINE.
Mail Steamships.
Only Line Carrying the American Flag
Sailing Every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
CABIN, INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
Accommodations Unsurpassed.
Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, 6 General Agents Philadelphia.
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White Star U. S. Mail Line,
THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT,
Between New York and Liverpool
Calling at CORK HARBOR both Ways, Booking Passengers to and from all parts. Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool, and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
OCEANIC.....Capt. Bristow.
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Passage per Accommodation Unrivalled.
Saloon, $80, Gold, (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold) Steerage $30 Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32. Drafts in sums to suit.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent, 10 Broadway, N. Y.
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COASTWISE AND WEST INDIA STEAM LINES
VIA. PAILADELPHIA, FOR
HAVANA, Cuba.....Weekly.
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Through rates given to Portland and Bangor, Maine, and other principal cities in New England. Freight engagements made for Cuban Ports.
For through rates, or other information, apply to Agent Penna. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, or
WM. L. CLYDE & CO.,
General Managers, 12 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

H. L. GREGG & CO.,
SHIP BROKERS and COMMISSION MERCHANT
Freight engagements made for all parts of the world. Regular Packets for Cuban Ports.
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B. H. LUBBERS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
Wines and Liquors,
FRENCH BRANDIES, WINES, HOLLAND GINS, &c.,
No. 386 Fifth Avenue Extension.
Agent for the CELEBRATED "ISLAND QUEEN" brand of Wine.
Constantly on hand the FINEST ASSORTMENT OF WINES to be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania.

IRON CROWN
BOURBON,
RYE,
AND
WHEAT WHISKIES.
J. F. D. KEATING,
No. 34 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

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ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,
No. 16 SIXTH STREET,
Transact a General Banking Business, Draw Bills of Exchange on J. S. Morgan & Co., London, and Belfast Banking Co., Belfast; execute orders in Stocks, Bonds and Gold at the New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, on Commission only. Stocks carried on a margin and contracts guaranteed.
ROBERT ARTHURS, President.
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

ROAD TO FORTUNE
IN WALL STREET.
Money invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 200 per cent. profit the past month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately. The wealthiest operators protect themselves with these contracts, and also use them as Capital to buy or sell Stocks against. Pamphlet, giving full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on Three Per Cent. Margin. Address
DARRAGH, BRIDGEMAN & Co
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
52 & 56 Broadway and 7 Exchange Court,
NEW YORK.
Postoffice Box 3026.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

People's Savings Bank
OF PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL.....$300,000
INCORPORATED 1866.
No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE,
Next below the Safe Deposit Company.
HENRY LLOYD.....President.
WM. REA.....Vice President.
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Henry Lloyd, S. P. Jones,
Wm. Rea, Hiram Stowe,
Edward Gregg, R. H. Hartley,
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Jno. Moorhead,
SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST,
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Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
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Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.
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CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

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OF PITTSBURGH,
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R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
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SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH,
Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the
Safe Keeping of Valuables,
UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE
Renting of Safes
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FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.
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Office Hours—From 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.
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BANKERS,
57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. N. H. & S.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
DRAFTS ON LONDON.
B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.
ESTABLISHED 1855.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,
BANKERS,
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Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.
Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

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Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS
Sole Agents for the Celebrated
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Roofs Repaired.
W. B. LUPTON & CO.,
854 PENN AVE.

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Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

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J. H. MORRISON,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
SAWED LUMBER,
BOXES, FLOORING, RAILINGS, LATHS, NAIL KEGS, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
No. 386 River Avenue,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 21, 1875.

The conditions surrounding the Pittsburgh money market are of a tranquil character and of rather saporific tendency. The process of allaying the disturbed feeling arising out of recent troubles has produced this condition, and now the utmost quiet is observed. Rates remain at a normal figure, and are dependent more on the character of the security than anything else.

Transactions in local stocks are limited, and no changes are to be recorded in the quotations of dividend paying shares. In Philadelphia we note sales of $11,000 Allegheny Valley Railroad Eastern Extension bonds at 86; $31,000 7 3-10 bonds at 89¾; we have also reported a bid of 60 for Incomes, with no sales. We also have recorded sales in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway 7's at 80¼, with a strong probability that they will go higher before the coupon is paid. To those who had faith in "Panhandles" sixty days ago, these bonds have proved a remunerative "bonanza," as they would phrase it in California, for those who then bought have "pocketed" a handsome profit of $18 per thousand.

—The condition of the Western money market is reported by our exchanges to be somewhat more active than in this city. Under date of the 16th the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says:

Local money matters remain unchanged. Business of all kinds was rather better to-day, but the volume of trade generally is moderate, and the demand for loans readily met. Receipts of wheat are light, and the amount of paper offered by grain operators is light as compared with former years, while the lingering nature of the hog packing this season is unfavorable for the development of a demand for loans. Prime mercantile paper is readily placed at ten per cent. per annum. Prices of breadstuffs are comparatively firm, but hogs and provisions are lower and dull.

Of the St. Louis market, the *Democrat* reports:

Financial matters yesterday underwent no change worthy of special comment. The situation, as far as the local market is concerned, remains quiet and about as last reported. The prospect for a more active state of affairs in the money market are not very bright. Trade in all its leading branches remains very flat, and no change is looked for or expected on until the spring trade sets in. While the market is not overcrowded with money, yet there is a considerable larger supply on hand than there is usually at this time of year, but even in the face of large balances, the banks relax but little their rules in regard to the accommodation of paper, refusing to discount paper that is not endorsed in the open market. The discount market yesterday was extremely quiet; the offerings of all kinds of paper were small, the packers showing the best hand. Over the counter business is only moderate, and depends upon the decrease, and checking being lighter. Rates rule easy on first-class paper, all that is offered being eagerly picked up at 9@12 per cent. On these same rates are current in the open market.

The Chicago *Times* says that the business of the week opens with a fair degree of activity, and adds:

The business transacted was perhaps scarcely as large as on the closing days of last week, yet the transactions in all departments of the money market were on a reasonably liberal scale. At all events, the banks visited in quest of information were apparently well pleased with the character of their business, and on small sides a satisfactory feeling in regard to the financial movements, and now in a comparatively healthy condition, and with pleasant weather for trade and the advancement of the general movements, the future outlook is quite encouraging for lenders. Applications for legitimate sources for assistance being much larger since the opening of the new year than was generally expected, the idle resources of the banks are fast finding remunerative employment. Money is fully plenty for all purposes, and is now in smaller supply than at any time during the past six months, and the general loan market has prevailed by a rather close tone. Interest rates are also firm at the established figures.

Country orders for currency continue large, and on yesterday the shipments were again heavy, amounting to $1,000,000. The orders were mainly from districts where money is wanted to move the hog crop. With favorable weather the full fact of hogs will at all probability reach a respectable figure during the present month.

—In 1873 the usury law of Connecticut was repealed, and many notes at extravagant rates of interest were given. Recently, according to the Hartford *Courant*, a case of this character came up before the City Court. The note given was for $500, and the rate of interest was fifteen per cent. It was contested, on the ground that the usury law was restored in the following year, and that it was especially provided in that act that on all notes no greater interest than seven per cent. should be allowed after maturity. The holder of the note claimed that the legislature had no right to invalidate a contract made in good faith under a statute law. Judge Sumner decided that the note could not draw over seven per cent., and an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court, where the case, as a test case, will be finally decided. Not having the text of the statutes involved we cannot express an opinion, but we feel compelled to say that the Judge's opinion was most decidedly unjust. If the usury law was legally repealed in 1873 there was clearly no existing obligation to prevent a lender from taking whatever rate of interest the folly or necessity of his borrower may have induced him to offer. The effect of the decision is to make the law of 1874 retroactive, which seems neither just nor right. The decision of the Supreme Court in such a case will be awaited with considerable interest.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, January 20, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The feverishness of our market, but yesterday has continued to-day, with renewed fluctuations in prices. Stocks are, for the most part, very irregular, some declining as much as 5 per cent. this week. There has been no effort to sustain either Ohio and Mississippi or Pacific Mail, and the dealings in them have been comparatively small, but toward the close of business Mr. Gould's connections were somewhat buyers of several stocks, and the whole market rallied from its lowest point, but there was no general demand for stocks, and the public have not yet been tempted to buy. The market is still left to the bears, with Messrs. Vanderbilt, Work & Drew as the leading spirits, and as they have not much opposition in the shape of operators, this is not likely that stocks will decline somewhat further, especially those that pay no dividend, remains to be seen, as the money supply at 5 per cent. on call, with but little demand for it. Yours truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the opening session of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

January 21, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
6's, 1881, coup.	118¼	118¼				118¼
5-20's, 1862	114¼	114¼				114¼
5-20's, 1864	114¼	114¼				114¼
5-20's, 1865	114¼	114¼				114¼
5-20's, 1865, new	118¼	118¼				118¼
10-40's, coupons	115¼	115¼				115¼
Currency 6's	118¼	118¼				118¼
New 5-per cents	112¼	112¼				112¼
Pacific Mail	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾		33¾
Adams Express	100		100			100
Wells-Fargo Express	91		91			91
American Express	64		64			64
United States Exp's	64		64			64
New York Central	91		91			91
Erie	28	28¼	28¼	28¼		28¼
Michigan Central	93		93			93
Michigan Southern	73¾		73¾			73¾
Illinois Central	94		94			94
Cleveland & Pittsb'h	93		93			93
Chicago & Northw'n	44¾		44¾			44¾
Chicago & Rock Island	103		103			103
Pittsburgh	96		96			96
Western Union Tel. Co.	38¾		38¾			38¾
Hannibal & St. Jos.	25		25			25
Ohio & Miss.	28¾	28¾	28¾			28¾
Union Pacific	90		90			90
Canton Co.	48		48			48
Central Ohio	100		100			100
Panama	105		105			105
Quicksilver	37¼		37¼			37¼
Quicksilver, pref.	50		50			50
Mariposa	10		10			10
Mariposa, pref.	20		20			20
Terre Haute	9		9			9
Terre Haute, pref.	26		26			26
Boston, Hartford & Erie	3		3			3

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	55½	
Pennsylvania Central scrip	19½	
Reading, sales	20¾	
United Companies of N. Jersey	130½	130½
Camden & Amboy	130	135
Lehigh Valley, sales	62	
Allegheny Valley, sales	39	
P. W. & B. South mortgage 6's, sales	80	81

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, January 22, 1875. }

The trade movement continues sluggish in nearly all departments. There seems to be a little tendency to improvement in the grain and provision trade, and the receipts of corn are on the increase. Values are steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	924	Corn, sks	850
W heat, bush	721	Barley, sks	207
Butter, pkgs	42	Bacon, tcs	48
Hay, bales	815		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

APPLES—There is a dull and weak market. Transactions are almost entirely in a jobbing way. Extra choice apples are quoted at $2 25@2 50 per bbl; choice at $1 75@2 00 for common to medium. On large sales these prices would be shaded.

BEANS—Are in good supply to the demand. Prices are weak and barely maintained. We quote $2 40@2 50 for choice; $2@2 25 for medium; $1 75@2 for common.

CHEESE—Continues quiet, with prices unchanged. We quote 16@16½c for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17½@18c; Sweitzer 18@19c per lb. Receipts 267 boxes for the past two weeks.

EGGS—The market is comparatively steady. We quote at 27@28c per dozen for strictly fresh in barrels; 29@30c in cases; pickled 25@25c.

FLOUR—The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₰ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 50 in sacks 25c off; red wheat flour $6 in sacks 25c off ₰ bbl. The following prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $8@8 50; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 75; self-raising flour in 6 ₰ packages, $6 25 ₰ dozen packages; cornmeal, old do $5 25; new $4 00@5 50; cottonseed $7 50@8 00.

GRAIN—There was a somewhat better inquiry for corn and oats to-day, and transactions on Change were fairly active. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat $1 30@1 32; choice extra Michigan white $1 26@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 24@1 25; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 20@1 24. We quote shelled corn at 78@79c in bulk; 80@82c for low to choice mixed; car 78@80c. Oats are easy, but held at about former quotations. We quote white at 37@38c ₰ bushel; 36@37c for low mixed; car 38@40c ₰ bushel. Rye is quoted nominal at $1 05@1 10 ₰ bushel. Barley is also nominal and unchanged.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, January 21, 1875. }

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.				Mag'cal...lb	85 @ 1 00
Acetic.....lb	12	65	18	—Carb...lb	20 @ 25
Citric.....lb	1 20	@	1 30	Mannas.....lb	60 @ 65
Oxalic.....lb	18	@	22	Morph sul oz	3 50 @ 4 00
Sulphuric.lb	2	@	5	Nit No 1..lb	7 @ 1 00
Tartaric..lb	57	@	62	*Oil.*	
Alcohol, gal	2 05	@	2 20	Anise.....oz	1 50 @ 4 00
Alum.				Bergamot.lb	@ 3 50
Cape.....lb	16	@	20	—Castor...lb	20 @ 25
Solid.....lb	7	@	8	Cinnamon.oz	1 00 @ 2 00
Am Carb...lb	22	@	25	—Cloves...lb	3 75 @ 4 00
Ammo.....lb	10	@	12	Citron.....oz	60 @ 75
Amm'ta...lb	50	@	60	Codfle, gal	1 00 @ 2 25
Arbor.				Lemon.....lb	1 75 @ 5 00
Soda.....lb	4	@	6	Linseed, gal	85 @ 90
Bal Copa..lb	27	@	30	Neats F, gal	90 @ 1 00
Barium, gal	2 75	@	3 50	Olive.....gal	1 75 @ 2 00
Bark.				—qu'ty, doz	8 25 @ 10 00
Cassia...lb	25	@	28	Orange...doz	3 00 @ 5 50
Cinch red.lb	1 25	@	1 30	Origan....lb	70 @ 1 20
—pale...lb	20	@	25	Peppermint.lb	@ 1 50
—com.lb	20	@	40	Rosemary.lb	1 00 @ 1 50
Black Lead.				Sassafras.lb	90 @ 1 00
American lb	5	@	6	Sperm...gal	2 20 @ 2 50
East Ind..lb	15	@	25	Tanners...gal	85 @ 90
German..lb	6	@	8	Whale...gal	85 @ 90
Bine mass.lb	1	@	1 05	Wintergr'n.lb	@ 3 75
Blue Mass.lb	1 10	@	1 20	Opium.....lb	@ 9 00
Borax refd.lb	14	@	16	Pitharis, bol	1 00 @ 1 25
Brim pot..lb	7	@	8	Pitharis, pul	@ 1 50
—Fl'ors.lb	4	@	6	Riebrom..lb	22 @ 24
Bromid Am	2 05	@	2 25	Rochelle...lb	35 @ 40
—English.lb	2	@	2 50	Iodine.....lb	3 25 @ 3 50
Camphor...lb	55	@	60	Quinine....oz	45 @ 50
Cauthar's.lb	1 50	@	2 12	Quinsulphat	2 55 @ 2 60
Chamm'ls.lb	40	@	50	Rhubarb...lb	1 00 @ 3 50
Cinnam'n.lb		@	12	*Root.*	
Chlorof'm.lb	1 05	@	1 15	Gentian...lb	8 @ 12
Cocaine....oz	6 50	@	7 00	Ginger Af.lb	@ 25
Cochineal.lb	70	@	85	—Jamaica	@ 25
Sulphpow.lb	20	@	25	Ipec powd.oz	@ 3 00
Copperas..lb	2	@	3	Jalap powd.lb	@ 85
Cream tart.lb	30	@	35	Liquorice..lb	20 @ 25
Cubebs....lb	15	@	20	Pink R. I..lb	1 00 @ 1 50
Cudbear...lb	25	@	30	Sarsa Hon..lb	@ 1 25
Dextrine...lb	10	@	12	—Mex.....lb	@ 1 20
Ex Nit spec	42	@	44	Valeri Eng.lb	@ 40
Epsom Salts	2	@	3	—German.lb	@ 35
Ext Logwd..lb	11	@	13½	Sal Ammon.lb	14 @ 18
Fl'ride Lime	1 50	@	2 00	Saltpetre...lb	7 @ 8
—Italian...lb	25	@	30	—Soda.....lb	2 @ 3
Gelatine....lb	60	@	70	*Seed.*	
Gentz.....lb	3	@	4	Canary...lb	13 @ 13½
Glauber Salts	2	@	3	Coriander..lb	15 @ 20
Gum.				Cardamn.lb	1 80 @ 2 25
Arabic 1st sts	70	@	75	Mustard...lb	15 @ 20
—White...lb	45	@	60	Senna Al..lb	75 @ 80
Myrrh Tkh		@	60	—Et Inlb	17 @ 22
Shellac....lb	35	@	38	Soda Ash..lb	2½ @ 3
Trag'cnth.lb	75	@	85	Bi Carb...lb	5 @ 6
Turpentine	25	@	30	Chlorate...lb	12 @ 15
Hoffm'n A.lb	60	@	65	Cast wh.lb	18 @ 21
Hoffm'n Mal	1 00	@	1 05	Sugar Lead	16 @ 18
—Fren S'l.lb	1 10	@	1 25	Turp ingot	44 @ 50
Iodine resb	2 60	@	2 75	—Flowers	@ 55
Iodoform...lb	7 00	@	7 50	Copal...gal	1 25 @ 2 00
Logwood..lb	12	@	25	Japan...gal	80 @ 1 20
Madder....lb	14	@	17	Turpentine	45 @ 50
Madder...lb	14	@	17	Ven Red..lb	2 @ 4

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, January 14, 1875. }

The following is the regular price list of the Western Bar Iron Association, on which a discount of 110 to 210c is made to the trade in round lots:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅛ to ¼ inch	3 inch and 5-16 by ⅛ to ¼ inch
1½ to 6 by ⅜ to ½ inch	3 inch and 5-16 by ⅜ to ½ inch
1½ to 6 by ⅝ to 1½ inch	3 inch and 5-16 by ⅝ to 1½ inch
2 to 6 by 1½ to 2½ inch	4 inch and 5-16 by 1½ to 2½ inch

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1½ to 2½ inch	3 inch and 7-16 inch
2½ to 2¾ inch	3 inch
2¾ to 3 inch	3 inch and 5-16 inch
3 to 3½ inch	3 inch and 7-16 inch
3½ to 3¾ inch	4 inch and 5-16 inch
3¾ to 4 inch	4 inch
4 to 4½ inch	4 inch and 7-16 inch
4½ to 4¾ inch	5 inch and 5-16 inch
4¾ to 5 inch	5 inch
5 to 5½ inch	5 inch and 7-16 inch

HOOPS.

2

THE

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 21, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.11	28	88	E.	Light.	Foggy.
2 P.M.	29.93	38	81	E.	Fresh.	Thr'ty
9 P.M.	29.84	41	91	S.	Light.	Lt. rain

Mean barometer.....29.96 Highest thermom. 42
Mean thermom.....37 Lowest thermom.....19

Rising Sun Flour.

Prices same. Send your orders ahead.

Died of His Injuries.

Thomas Keegan, the fireman on engine 79, C. and P. Railroad, who was injured Tuesday evening by the engine jumping the track near Strawberry lane, Allegheny, died last evening. The Coroner will hold an inquest. The deceased was a young unmarried man, and resided in Ohio.

County Taxes.

The county tax last year, including the poor tax, was two mills in the country districts; this year it will be between a mill and a half and a mill and three-quarters. The county tax in the city last year was a mill and a half; this year it will be a mill and a quarter, being a reduction of nearly half a mill in the country districts and a quarter of a mill in the city.

Clean Your Pavements.

Chief of Police Long desires us to give notice that sidewalks must be cleaned to-day. The weather is such as to allow this much needed improvement, and it would go well for all householders and storekeepers to heed the notice. After to-day information will be made against parties neglecting to comply, and fines and costs will be the result.

The Ortwein Reward.

Officer Weir, of Allegheny, is the ninth claimant for the reward offered by the County Commissioners for the arrest of the murderer of the Hammett family—two—and the first $1,000. The money will not be paid until the rights of the claimants have been fully settled. It is thought the friends of the Hammetts will pay an additional $1,000, as they promised to do so if the Commissioners would offer a similar sum.

The Tax Duplicates.

Amanda Hill, the lowest bidder for the contract of copying the tax duplicates of the county for 1875, refused to take the contract at her own bid, fifteen cents per line, when she discovered that it could not be done at that rate. The Commissioners have accordingly given the contract to J. M. Oakly, at twenty-five cents per line. There is not much money in it at that rate. There are 21,000 names, and calculations to make of every item of taxation. The contract amounts to about $2,000.

Errata.

In the communication of J. R., on "The State of Matter," printed in Wednesday's COMMERCIAL, there were three errors. In the sentence "the cohesive force increases with the temperature," the word "varies" was printed "rises." Again: "The resultant force of pig metal is sufficient to hold the molecules composing it in such a nearness to each other, as to prevent their undulations." In this sentence the word "further" was substituted for "their." In the chemical signs ; ed, the figures were written , "They should have appeared, as

Library Hall.

The accomplished ladies, Grace Greenwood (Mrs. Sarah J. Lippincott), and Mrs. Sarah Fisher Ames, have consented to give another evening of their choice entertainments, consisting of recitations and personations, in costume, Monday evening next. This entertainment is independent of the regular course of the Mercantile Library lectures, but holders of season tickets can secure tickets of admission, with reserved seats, at the box office. The sale of seats will commence at Library Hall to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. No extra charge for reserved seats.

A Dead Man's Trunk Unlawfully Opened.

Yesterday, before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, Lucinda Underwood made an information charging Louis Johnson with breaking open a trunk and going through the papers and goods of a night-soiler named Hazard. Johnson was in the employ of Hazard, and his employer died yesterday morning. Benjamin Pulpress and other friends of the deceased went to the Aldermen's office for the purpose of getting information as to how they should go about administering on the estate. When they returned to Hazard's house they alleged they found the accused in the act of fastening the bottom of a trunk belonging to deceased, which had evidently been removed. The papers which the trunk contained had also been disturbed. Johnson was arrested and held for a hearing. The parties are all colored.

Allegheny Street Committee.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and transacted the following business:

The City Engineer was directed to make an estimate of the cost of a wall at the head of Boyle street.

The Street Commissioner of the Eastern district was authorized to grade Fairmont street so as to conform to the grade of Quarry street.

An ordinance was ordered for appointing viewers on the re-grading of Troy Hill road; also, ordinance for grading and paving Williams street, from Ohio to Perry street.

Wm. F. Richardson, R. H. Knox and Henry Gerwick were appointed viewers on the regrading of Troy Hill road.

Mr. Israel V. Hogg was re-elected Street Inspector.

An appropriation of $40,000 was asked for.

The Street Commissioners were authorized to purchase four sections of hose for washing crossings and sidewalks.

A number of bills, aggregating $4,536, were presented and approved.

Adjourned to meet Tuesday afternoon, to examine the head of Boyle street.

School Board Organizations.

The following additional organizations of School Boards of the city are reported:

SPRINGFIELD—TWELFTH WARD.

President—J. B. Hill.
Secretary—George Spratt.
Treasurer—Robert Liddell.
James McNiel, 1876; Jas. Arbuthnot, 1876; Geo. Spratt, 1877, J. Loper, 1877; J. B. Hill, 1878; James Neeson, 1878.

FRANKLIN—SEVENTH AND EIGHTH WARDS.

President—Samuel Mears.
Secretary—Samuel Kilgore.
Treasurer—J. H. Walter.
Samuel Mears, 1876; J. J. Booth, 1876; Wm. Simpson, 1877; Samuel Kilgore, 1877; J. H. Walter, 1878; H. Lee Mason, 1878.

NORTH—FOURTH WARD.

President—T. W. Shaw.
Secretary—J. C. Burgher.
Treasurer—D. Holman.
T. W. Shaw, 1876; Alexander Speer, 1877; M. Whitmore, 1876; Alex. Kiskadden, 1877; J. C. Burgher, 1878; W. A. Herron, 1878.

Pardons and Executions in Eighty-three Years.

The Governors of Pennsylvania, since 1791, have granted 12,005 pardons. Of these, Governor Mifflin, in nine years, granted 1,188; McKean, nine years, 1,909; Snyder, nine years, 1,955; Findlay, three years, 1,304; Heister, three years, 787; Shultz, six years, 821; Wolf, six years, 502; Ritner, three years, 481; Porter, six years, 725; Shunk, four years, 327; Johnston, three years, 378; Bigler, three years, 326; Pollock, three years, 161; Packer, three years, 216; Curtin, six years, 763; Geary, six years, 425; Hartranft, two years, 137.

The number of the death warrants issued in the State, since 1791, is 168—or an average of two each year. Up to 1838, there had been but 57 death warrants signed. The highest number signed by any one Govenor was 23, by Geary. Curtin signed 18; Packer, 12; Pollock, 8; Bigler, 9; Johnston, 9; Shunk, 11; and Porter, 14. Governor Hartranft singed one in 1873 and seven in 1874, as follows:

Lewis Rosentine and John Moody, hung at Harrisburg, July 9, for the murder of Abraham Behun.

William E. Udderzook, hung at West Chester, November 12, for the murder of W. S. Goss.

Daniel O'Mara and Patrick Irvin, hung at Montrose, November 12, for the murder of Mary O'Mara.

Samuel Beighley, hung at Greensburg, January 20, 1875, for the murder of Joseph Kerr.

Frederick Heidenbint, hung at Philadelphia, January 20, 1875, for the murder of Godfrey Kuhnle.

THE TAXPAYERS' UNION.

The Pursuit of the Proclamation—An Interesting History—A New Election Not Particularly Desirable—No Malicious Feelings—The Proposed Tax Assessment Act Objected To.

The Executive Committee of the Taxpayers' Union held a meeting yesterday afternoon. Members present—Messrs. Mellon, Kelly, Norton, Ward, Wallace and Finley, the latter occupying the chair. Mr. Norton was made Secretary *pro tem.*

In view of the small attendance it was decided not to take any action on matters of importance.

Mr. Finley offered the following:

Resolved, That in our efforts to procure a proclamation, in order that a new election may be held, we disclaim all feelings of malice toward any person or persons, and that to us it makes but little difference who the chief magistrate may be, provided he be honest and competent; but we do deem it a matter of importance to the taxpayers of this city as to whether the immense profits, amounting in the aggregate in three years (probably) to from $70,000 to $75,000, shall go into the pockets of that functionary or whether it shall be put into the city treasury, thereby relieving the burthen of taxes to that extent.

The resolution was adopted.

[Before the close of the meeting some four or five additional members arrived.]

Judge Mellon, from the Committee on City Elections, presented the following report:

ABOUT THE PROCLAMATION.

Your committee respectfully report:

That ever since their appointment they have given the Mayor's proclamation hot pursuit. They first smoked it out with mandamus writs, and tracked it to the COMMERCIAL office. There they found they were *barking up the wrong tree*. They afterwards tracked it to the *Gazette* office. There they were assured they could catch it with a few greenbacks. Merely enough to cover the printers' bill. The *Gazette* men had doubts about whether the city officials wanted it or would care to pay for it. They couldn't see exactly to what account the Controller could charge it. It would not come under the head of "city banquets" or "City Hall furniture." It naturally belonged to "municipal funerals," they thought; but as the legality of paying for such funerals out of the city funds had been questioned under the Wallace act, they doubted whether the Controller would allow it. To allay these doubts, your committee gave the *Gazette* their written obligation, with which they expressed themselves fully satisfied, and you Committee then thought they had the "game" secured. One of your Committee, however, suggested they ought to have a *proof* before leaving the office, lest thieves might steal the copy, but he was overruled. The Committee was sure they had it under their thumb, and informed their friends they might expect it the next morning for breakfast; but when your Committee lifted the cover next morning, the "little joker" wasn't there. Some wizzard had whisked it away during the night. The *Gazette* men thought some errors existed in it and it needed a seal, &c.

We were waited on the next day by the Mayor's messenger, who informed us the proclamation was now all complete, revised, corrected and improved, with seal attached, &c., and he wanted to know what we would do about it. We would do no more than pay him for a copy of it. This did not seem satisfactory, although he promised the copy. Your committee could not venture more in view of the fact that they might not get it published in the official papers if they had it, and no other papers would do. They had already bargained for its publication and failed. The want of the official seal was unnecessary, as it requires no seal to make it valid, and errors in the copy, even if they existed, are not usually objected to by printers if paid for setting up the job. Some wizzard might suggest some other difficulty to the printers. If we bagged the game, it must be cooked in the captain's pot, and the Captain might find it and make go supperless himself: Your Committee would, therefore, recommend to let the proclamation severely alone, and when it ceases to be of importance it will probably come out of its own accord.

VALUE OF THE PROCLAMATION.

This recommendation leads us to consider the value of the document to the taxpayers. Its value consists in its supposed necessity in a new election; but this is a mistake. It has been elevated to undue prominence by being called a proclamation. There is no such term used in the law or ordinance. No act of Assembly requires it. The act of Assembly provides for city elections and prescribes the day on which they shall be held, and the city ordinance prescribes it as a duty to the Mayor to give notice, and that notice of such elections in the official papers. The ordinance is merely directory, and if the Mayor neglects his duty it may be a misdemeanor on his part, and subject him to impeachment, but cannot take away the right of holding the election, or invalidate it if held. By a higher power—the State Legislature—the Sheriff of the county is required to give notice of general elections, but if he neglected it, no one will say an election could not be held.

VALUE OF AN ELECTION.

But if an election is held, what is its value to the taxpayer? With its political party value this general committee has no concern. It would have some value to us in its tendency to break up the city ring, but not so if the ring is supported and maintained by Councils. Unless Councils move for a change and for retrenchment no new set of officials can do much, or can be expected to do much in that line. No matter what political party they might belong to they would be absorbed as was Blackmore.

The report then argues that a new election would afford the taxpayer an opportunity for reduction of official salaries, and claims that at all events it is in the power of the Legislature to repeal the proviso regarding the Mayor's fees. It closes as follows: Your preference or opposition in regard to officials and Councilmen is governed solely by their value to the taxpayers. We support or oppose candidates for municipal positions solely on this ground, as this means everything. The city cannot prosper, and no trades or industries in it ever prosper when weighed down with oppressive taxation, and general party politics has nothing to do with municipal government.

The report was accepted and adopted without debate, Captain Ward remarking that he would like to see the "Little Joker," viz: the proclamation, and have it on the half shell in the morning for breakfast.

Some discussion took place as to the propriety of holding a meeting of taxpayers for the purpose of nominating candidates.

Mr. Kelley after a few remarks against the tax assessment bill brought before the Union, offered the following:

Resolved, That the law proposed by the sub-Committee on Taxation is not uniform on the same class of subjects or properly within the territorial limits authorized for levying the tax; and it is the object of the Taxpayers Union to get up a bill for taxation that will be hard on one class of property for the benefit of another; therefore,

Resolved, That the said bill be indefinitely postponed, and that we attend to the object of our constitution to procure retrenchment of expenditures, an honest administration of city officers and reduction of taxation.

Mr. Kelly held that this bill was in a measure a fire brand in the Union and was gotten up by one or two for their particular interests.

Judge Mellon was not certain as to what should be done. Anything in the way of a tax rate bill must cause a difference.

After further discussion the matter was indefinitely postponed.

Adjourned.

Twenty Ears of Corn.

Anthracite coal was discovered in Pennsylvania soon after the settlement of the Wyoming Valley, but its first practical use was by Obediah Gose in his blacksmith shop, in the year 1768. In 1791 Philip Ginter discovered anthracite on the Lehigh. In 1792 Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, formed a company and purchased 6,000 acres of the property on which Ginter discovered the coal. The company was called the "Lehigh Coal Mine." This company opened the mine and found the vein to be fifty feet thick, and of the very best quality of coal. The company made every effort to secure a demand for the coal, but without success, and having become thoroughly disgusted with their speculation, leased the 6,000 acres of this mammoth coal to Messrs. White & Hazard, of Philadelphia, for twenty years, at an annual rental of *one ear of corn*. Messrs. White & Hazard tried to use the coal in the blast furnace in 1826, but failed; the furnaces chilled. In 1831 Neilson conceived the idea of the hot blast for saving fuel, and in 1833 David Thomas adopted the idea of using the hot blast and anthracite together. White & Hazard had, previous to this, formed a company and bought the property. In 1839 David Thomas made the use of anthracite for making pig metal a success, by which the twenty ears of corn were transformed into twenty millions of dollars. And this is the early history of the great Lehigh coal mines of the present day.

I remember well the banquet given by Burd Patterson and Nicholas Biddle, at Mount Carbon, in 1840, at which time they had erected a large furnace, and named it Biddle, but 57 death warrants signed. The highest number signed by any one Govenor was 23, by Geary. Curtin signed 18; Packer, 12; Pollock, 8; Bigler, 9; Johnston, 9; Shunk, 11; and Porter, 14. Governor Hartranft singed one in 1873 and seven in 1874, as follows:

The Willard School.

As will be seen by the announcement elsewhere, the afternoon session for young ladies and children, will commence at the above named educational institution on next Monday. The course of study includes all the branches of a thorough English and Classical education, together with full instruction in the German, French, Spanish and Italian languages. We take pleasure in recommending the Willard school to all interested in education.

FREETRADERS AT WORK.

Combined Efforts to Reduce the Duties on Coal, Iron, Steel, Etc.—Letter from General Negley.

A prominent business man of this city hands us for publication the annexed letter of General Negley, on a subject which should enlist the earnest attention of every citizen of Pennsylvania. The letter is dated Washington, January 19, 1875, and is addressed to the gentleman above referred to:

My Dear Sir:—At this moment of general depression in business—with a want of confidence in the future—when the banks hold millions of capital because there has been a cessation of the industries of the nation, and when the working classes in the manufacturing districts are in a deplorable condition, a movement has been inaugrated by the freetraders, to secure legislation hostile to American enterprise, by a further reduction in duties on iron, steel, coal, &c. This raid is stimulated by a knowledge of the intention of the Committee of Ways and Means to shortly revise the tariff in a few particulars.

The attention of the people should be fixed upon this subject, for it is clearly apparent that such legislation now would effectually lessen the rewards of labor and shrink to a greater extent the value of property.

The causes that have operated to paralyze and derange our business interests can be removed, and the welfare of the nation promoted permanently, by advancing the rate of duty ten per cent., instead of reducing it, and by creating a credit for the transcontinental railroads.

THE POOR.

Organized Effort to Aid the Distressed.

The ladies of the Temperance Union continue the work of relieving the distressed at the Point. They have been generously aided by merchants, the following donations being reported: Five hundred barrels of crackers were donated by Mr. Marvin; the market butchers each gave either a soup bone or a piece of meat; Mr. Dunnan shoes, Mr. Lubie, soap. It might be well at this time to have a report of the disbursements of the proceeds of the fair recently held at old City Hall in aid of the Point poor.

In all parts of the city there are organized efforts being made to help the poor.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of James Bown, of Pittsburgh, bankrupt, on petition of the bankrupt presented, an order was made for a meeting of his creditors, at the office of Register Shafer, on the 9th prox., for the purpose of passing upon and considering a proposition to be made them by the said bankrupt in full settlement and satisfaction of all his debts due them—notice of said meeting to be given said creditors, by the said Register, by printed circular and by newspaper advertisement—The said Register to preside at and over said meeting.

In the matter of John Horn, bankrupt, of Allegheny, the assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate, was presented and confirmed nisi.

H. J. Albentz & Co. et al., creditors, vs. Gottlieb Seidle, debtor, Allegheny City. The petition of McKee, Scott & Co., asking for the dismissal of the original petition in bankruptcy, and all proceedings thereunder, for insufficient security given, was argued on the 15th instant, and after due consideration by the court, the matter is referred to Register Shafer to ascertain whether sufficient number of creditors are representing the required amount, have joined in these proceedings.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Edward O'Neill vs. Thomas B. Backhouse *et al.*; an action to recover money deposited with the Ohio Township Trust Company, of which defendants are stockholders. Jury out.

Reiter & Co. vs. A. J. Nellis & Co. An action on a book account. On trial.

In the case of S. C. Converse, trustee of the People's Savings Bank of McKeesport, vs. John Penny, an action on a promissory note, the jury found for plaintiff for $5,127 50.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Shaffer vs. McKee; Loler vs. Weever; Shafer & Bro. vs. Bowers; Millett & Co. vs. Morrell; Davis vs. Hubbard *et al.*; Erisman vs. May *et al.*; Hermann, trustee, vs. McCandless Savings Institution; Allegheny National Trust Co.; Bertram vs. Pfarr & Dietsch; Pentecost vs. Gebert; Watterson vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.; Dravo & McDonald vs. Pittsburgh Insurance Co.; Price *et al.* vs. Reed *et al.*; Beatty *et al.* vs. Adams vs. Coleman; McElroy & Dickson vs. Ash.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

It is ordered that the argument list in this court be taken up on Monday, January 25th.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and Ewing.

The jury in the case of Irwin vs. West's executor, which had been on trial for several days, yesterday found a verdict for defendant.

Stewart & Cook vs. J. C. Bedell. Action to recover on an article of agreement. In 1871, the plaintiffs purchased from defendant a store, in London, Ont., and stocked Scott township, including all the goods, good will and fixtures. The defendant bound himself, in the sum of $10,000, not to engage in the sale of goods, in Scott or Union township, for a period of seven years. Plaintiffs allege a violation of this agreement, and the suit is brought to recover damages. After the plaintiffs progressed some time, defendant's counsel moved for a judgment of non-suit, for the reason that no evidence had been given of any breach of the covenant by the defendant. Motion sustained, with leave to take off the same in *banc*.

Daniel Ferry and wife vs. Bryce, Walker & Co., action for damages sustained by plaintiff's wife, caused by her falling into an open ash pit in front of defendants' glasshouse, on the South Side. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

McClaren vs. Thornburg; Burke vs. Allinder; Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Hill; Bloss vs. Bunting; Watson vs. Sheid; Carlisle vs. Federal Street Passenger Railway Company; McGeary vs. Milligan; Kaillihar vs. Barton and Keeny; Cluley vs. Phillips; Halderman vs. McCreery; Galway vs. Marshall; Peterson vs. City of Pittsburgh; McCabe's executors vs. Same.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Commonwealth vs. August Bielfelt, indicted for assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, on oath of Margaret McMullen. Verdict of quilty of assault and the prosecutrix directed to pay the costs.

In the case of George Sellers, indicted for false pretense on oath of G. A. Klager, a *nolle pros.* was allowed.

John Southwick was convicted of false pretenses, charged by Patrick O'Brien.

Martin J. Griffin was convicted of willful trespass, charged by Ellen C. Hopes.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Daw, indicted for felonious assault and battery on oath of Henry Young is on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. James Dunbar, Jos. Lamb, Carl Smith, Fred. Wehmer, *et al.*, Thos. Dougherty, Robt. Barnet, August Geisler (2), Adolph J. Zwanzig, John A. Young *et al.*, Wm. Dean, Albert Gardner, Bridget Hughes, Robert Wells, John Williams, Lewis Graff, Robt. Fife (3), Richard Madden, J. P. Padden, Henry Stein, Thos. Dewelevy, Mary Wright.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, County Recorder, January 20, 1875:

James Boyd to James Sproul, January 1, 1875; lot in Tenth ward, city, 20x35 feet..	$1 000
D. H. Boulton to Wm. Fend, December 26, 1874; lot in Second ward, Allegheny, with four dwellings.....	7,500
Thomas Holmes to P. C. Lockhart, December 26, 1874; lot in Sharpsburg borough, 34x80 feet.....	800
Benjamin Hill to same as above, December 30, 1874; interest in above lot.....	439
M. Brown to John Alexander, December 2, 1875; lot in Mansfield borough, 50x80 feet.....	300
Andrew Peil to John Hoene, December 18, 1874; lot in Twenty-seventh ward, city, 24x100 feet.....	$1,025
James Anderson to Mary F. Eaton, September 19, 1874; lot in Second ward, Allegheny, 22x72 feet.....	$1,000
D. C. Hultz to Simon Couch, January 1, 1875; tract of land in Upper St. Clair township, containing 16 acres and 25 perches.....	$1
H. B. Sinclair to John C. Risher, November 25, 1874; tract of land in Mifflin township, containing 6 acres.....	$1,500
John Barclay to Casper Smith, November 25, 1874; same tract as above. Consideration.....	1
John F. Bertell to John F. Knight, August 19, 1874; lot in Kilbuck township, 25x125 feet.....	400
Wm. Caldwell to Casper Smith, February 15, 1873; tract of land in Indiana township, containing 2 acres and 3 rods.....	2,025

A Handsome Compliment.

Mayor Blackmore, who has, for some time, been confined to his residence by severe illness, and has suffered considerably by visitations of politicians, place hunters, and others, had relief yesterday in the presence of a delegation of friends who came with good will. The delegation consisted of several of the detectives and a number of policemen, headed by Clerk Hartzell, their business being the presentation to his Honor of a testimonial on behalf of the force. A magnificent invalid's chair and adjustable lounge, covered with velvet, plush, was rolled into the Chief Magistrate's room, and Mayor Hartzell in a few neat remarks presented it. Mayor Blackmore was quite overcome, but managed to say that no more suitable or welcome present could have been thought of. He was taken quite unawares, but he would never forget the kindness of his friends in thus complimenting him.

The affair was a very pleasant one, and calculated to cheer up the invalid Mayor.

Libel Suits.

Alderman Samuel McMasters, Acting Mayor, has brought two suits against the *Evening Telegraph* for alleged libel. The *narrs* were filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, by Messrs. Marshall, Patterson and Barton, counsel for the plaintiff. The suits are based upon the "Bunko" articles which recently appeared in that paper, making various charges against the official integrity of the plaintiff. Damages are claimed in $10,000.

THE PUDDLERS.

An Open Meeting to be Held To-Day.

This afternoon a general mass meeting of union and non-union puddlers is to be held at the Hall of Union, No. 1 Fifth avenue, to discuss the situation. A discussion of the situation will be had, and it is to be hoped that all may speak out their minds freely. Parties in interest of the strike claim that it is not on account of wages, but the sliding scale.

Technical Education.

Referring to the discussion of the subject of technical education in connection with the common school system of our State, the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"That the teaching of mechanical drawing in the high schools of the country would be attended with happy results it is almost impossible to doubt. As a people we possess inventive genius to a wonderful degree, and if this were fostered in the rising generation by practical instruction in mechanical drawing, &c., at our high schools, the scientific world would be unquestionably benefited. It has been hinted that State aid will be solicited for the purpose of insuring the establishment on a proper basis of this new branch of public education, and we can see no reason why such aid should be refused. England, with a national school system far inferior to our own, annually devotes large sums of money to the maintenance of free schools of design, and from these institutions graduate the most talented artificers, mechanics and inventors. The establishment and maintenance of technical education in connection with our common school system should be urged into existence as speedily as possible; America should not be behind any country on the globe in doing the utmost to elevate art and promote the interests of science."

The Central High School.

Mr. James T. Fields, the well known author and publisher of Boston, paid a visit to the High School yesterday, and after visiting and inspecting the various rooms expressed the opinion that it is one of the best managed institutions of the kind in the country. Mr. Fields was particularly interested in and pleased with the Commercial department, presided over by Prof. C. C. Cochran.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

IF A small boy is a lad, is a big boy a ladder?

MONDAY next will be the anniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns.

AN attempt was made to rob Gildenhenny's book store on Wednesday night.

CITY School Superintendent Luckey has enlisted the teachers in the work of aiding the poor.

MR. LOUIS FRITZ, a well known citizen of the Twenty-seventh ward, South Side, is said to be missing.

A NUMBER of the iron mills will, it is reported, shortly commence work, using muck iron purchased elsewhere.

LYNCH, one of the boys who was shot in a riot on the ice on the Monongahela river, had one of his legs amputated.

THE loss of Mr. Heckert, merchant tailor, of Allegheny, by the late fire in his store, has been fixed by the insurance companies at $5,000.

A SLIGHT fire occurred in Allegheny yesterday morning, damaging George Stewart's stable, on Fremont street, about fifty dollars.

THE proclamation from Chief of Police Long, by order of the Mayor, requesting a cleaning of the sidewalks, is well timed. Let it be fully complied with all over the city.

THE Seventh Anniversary of the Women's Christian Association will be held on Sabbath evening, January 24th, at 7:30, at the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.

THE Western Flint and Lime Glass Protection Association was organized the other day on the South side, with John Adams as temporary President, and John C. McCutcheon as Secretary.

THE Pittsburgh Free Dispensary acknowledge the receipt of a liberal donation of chemicals from Messrs. Powers & Weightman, the enlarged manufacturing chemists of Philadelphia.

THE South Side Aid Society has been reorganized. Committees have been appointed to look after and relieve the suffering poor. Donations may be left with the cashier of the South Side Savings bank.

THE sad death of Dr. Alcorn and wife, on the same day, has already been reported. There is a sad sequel to this: the infant child, having died this evening, exceeding the death of the father and mother.

FOSTER, one of the parties charged with being implicated in the robbery of Leitman's furnishing store on Wood street, has had a hearing before Alderman McMasters, and is committed for trial in default of bail.

PERRY CARSON, all dressed up in his new clothes, yesterday called for a "ten cent cigar, sah." "Would you like it strong or mild?" "Well, boss," said Perry, "not too strong or too mild; one dat's middlin' strong."

THE Expressmen's Convention at Chicago yesterday selected George Bingham, of this city, as President. He was also presented, by the convention, a fine gold watch. The convention adjourned to meet at Boston next year.

A HORSE scampered away with a sleigh yesterday, in Allegheny, and at the corner of Ohio and Federal streets the sleigh was turned over against a fence, spilling the occupants, two ladies and a gentleman, into the slush. Nobody injured.

THE loss by the fire at Cronin's grocery store, on Penn avenue, Wednesday night, will not exceed $1,000. The building is owned by Thomas Rowswell, and is insured in the North American. Mr. Cronin is insured in the German American for $2,000.

JUDGES STERRETT and White, of the Courts of Common Pleas, made an order yesterday directing the 400 selected, intelligent and judicious citizens of this county be selected according to law, from the qualified electors, to serve as jurors during the current year.

ROBERT WOODS, Esq., attorney for Mayor Blackmore, denies the story about the demand of $1,500 from the taxpayers for the election proclamation. He says the Mayor thought he could legally stand the attorney's fees, and Captain Ward promised it, but failed to keep his word.

A YARN is told of a saying *pater familias* who told his young hopeful that he could not afford to furnish both the butter and the cakes, and that he must choose one or the other. Quoth the lad, "Pa, I've got two cakes. I'll take butter on one and molasses on the other, please."

THE wagon which ex-Mayor Fleming lost in December last was found a day or two since in the possession of John Erisman, who stated that he got it from a man named Emerick. The Mayor recovered his property, and Erisman made a charge of larceny against Emerick before Alderman D. L. Smith.

ROBERT DEMPSEY, who was arrested and confined in the Allegheny lock-up by Alderman Graham, on the charge of seduction, on oath of Leonora Williamson, consented yesterday to marriage with the girl. The ceremony was performed by the Alderman, and the pair went away apparently contented.

Two informations were made before Alderman Graham, of Allegheny, yesterday, against William Telford, the first by Mrs. G. Hines, for selling liquor to a minor, and the second by an Alderman, for assault and battery. Telford, who keeps a saloon in the Diamond, was held for a hearing Saturday.

JOHN J. O'GRADY, who while drunk Wednesday, fell across the railroad track in Allegheny, near the Federal street depot, and was rescued by Officer Williams barely in time to escape being mangled by a train of cars, was yesterday morning fined five dollars and costs by Mayor Phillips.

WE are indebted to Mr. Sidney Omohundro for a copy of the proceedings of "The Sunday School Teachers' Assembly," held at Fair Point, Chautauqua county, N. Y., on the borders of Chautauqua lake, August 4-8, 1874. The volume is a valuable contribution to the Sabbath School literature of the day.

IT IS suggested that those who feel averse to turning a mendicant from their doors, without responding to the appeal, should provide themselves with orders upon some grocery store for specified articles to a certain amount. Care, of course, would have to be used, for the opportunities for imposition would be very great.

JUDGE WHITE will hear the arguments of counsel in the Ahl *habeas corpus* case this morning at nine o'clock. It will be remembered that Ahl seeks to recover possession of his two children, Fanny and Daisy, aged respectively nine and five years, which he avers his wife, Cora J. Ahl, now unlawfully detains in her custody.

POSTMASTER LEWIS HAUCK, of Mount Washington, complains that many persons sending letters to his office use two cent stamps, whereas the law requires the next higher denomination. Our readers should make a note of this fact, and recollect that it takes three cents to send a letter from Pittsburgh to the elevated district designated above.

A CHICAGO paper says: Robert Atchison got on a "tear" at the Railroad Hotel, yesterday morning, and succeeded in changing his rooms from that caravansary to Hammond street Station House, the same from Pittsburgh to buy tobacco, and now he wants to-go-bach-oh to Pittsburgh as soon as he gets sober, and is released from his station house dormitory.

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BLACK Chief Hagerstie's room, and Major Hartzell in a few neat remarks presented it. Mayor Blackmore was quite overcome, but managed to say that no more suitable or welcome present could have been thought of. He was taken quite unawares, but he would never forget the kindness of his friends in thus complimenting him.

The affair was a very pleasant one, and calculated to cheer up the invalid Mayor.

IN THE *quo warranto* case of Jacob Lashel vs. Jacob Stuckrath, in the Common Pleas No. 1, Major Brown yesterday moved the Court to quash the writ of *quo warranto*, for the following reasons: First, the orator, Jacob Lashel, is not a proper person to prosecute the writ or use the process of the Court; second, the writ in this case was improperly granted without the suggestion of the Attorney General; third, the suggestion is insufficient both in form and substance to warrant the granting of *quo warranto*. The motion will come up for argument hereafter.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

A good-sized and appreciative audience witnessed the performance at the Pittsburgh Opera House, last night, in which Baker and Farron, the talented variety artists, took the leading parts. We have heretofore noticed the attractions to the public held forth by these well-known performers, and need not repeat their praise. As they will give but three more performances, those of our readers who have not heard them, should take care not to miss the present opportunity. They are well supported, and the scenery for their performances is very well set.

The Gounod Club Concert.

There will be, on Monday morning next, at Library Hall, an auction sale, conducted by the veteran McIlwaine, in which much more than ordinary interest will be taken, and at which some very spirited competition is expected. At that time the seats for the performance of the opera of the "Bohemian Girl," to be given by the Gounod Club for the benefit of the Ladies' Relief Association, will be sold, and it is likely that fancy prices will be secured. A number of gentlemen of means express their willingness to pay $100 each for twelve seats for sale in this city, which is defined "a public and rob us of our well earned reputation. We make no false statements to dispose of our article, but place it before the public solely on its merits. It is pleasant to take, and can be given with perfect safety to the youngest child, and will cure a cough quicker than any other remedy known. Ask for McCLARAN & McKENNAN'S and take no other. Sold corner Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, and at 97 Fifth avenue; also at 85 Market street.

The Jubilee Singers.

The sale of seats for the concert to be given by the Jubilee Singers from Fisk University, Nashville, at Library Hall on Thursday evening next, will begin at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street, this morning. As they appear but once, and are preceded by a great reputation, the house will doubtless be crowded. These singers must not be confounded with the so-called "Jubilee Minstrels" which lately appeared here.

The Rev.